

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Application of  
Rabbani et al.  
Application No. 08/978,632  
Filed: November 25, 1997  
Atty Docket No. ENZ-53(C)

OFFICE OF PETITIONS  
Ms. Nancy Johnson  
Senior Petitions Attorney  
Confirmation No.: 4638

**MAIL STOP PETITION**  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**REQUEST TO VACATE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY DECISION  
REVIVING THIS APPLICATION SHOULD NOT BE VACATED**

Sir:

This is a Request to Vacate the Order to Show Cause Why Decisions Reviving Applications Should Not Be Vacated ("Order") issued in the above-captioned application. A Request to Expedite the treatment of this Petition and a Petition to Expunge are being submitted separately.

Petitioner respectfully urges that no fees are due because the Show Cause Order was improperly issued. Nevertheless, should the USPTO determine that any fees are required to have the Order vacated, including any extension of time fees, the USPTO is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-2929, making reference to Docket Number J10012.

**Background**

The instant application became abandoned on August 21, 2002, for failure to reply to the final Office Action of May 20, 2002. A Notice of Abandonment was mailed on January 7, 2003.

Ron Fedus, patent counsel for the assignee, Enzo Biochem, Inc. ("Enzo"), filed a petition to revive under 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b) on August 20, 2003.

At that time, Rule 1.137(b) required a Petitioner to: (i) state that the entire delay from the due date for the required reply until the filing of a grantable petition was unintentional; (ii) file a proposed response; and (iii) pay a fee . 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b) (1997); see also Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) § 711.03(c) section III, paragraph (F) 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. July, 1998 ("the Office will generally require only the statement that the entire delay from the due date for the reply until the filing of a grantable petition was unintentional".)

In his petition, Mr. Fedus stated that the application was "unintentionally abandoned," that "taking action was unintentionally delayed," and that the "entire delay in filing the required reply to the Office Action of May 20, 2002, until the filing of this petition was unintentional." Mr. Fedus also filed a proposed reply (an amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116) and paid the required fee. The USPTO dismissed Mr. Fedus' petition to revive on June 3, 2004, solely on the ground that the proffered amendment did not *prima facie* place this application in condition for allowance. The decision invited the filing of either a Notice of Appeal or a Continuing application as the reply, set an extendible two month period for renewing the petition, and apologized for USPTO delay (almost 10 months) in treating the petition.

On July 27, 2004, about 7 weeks later, the petition was renewed. The petition included a Notice of Appeal as the reply. The USPTO granted the renewed petition about four months later on December 7, 2004. The same official treated both petitions.

About 3 ½ years later, on July 9, 2008, the USPTO issued the instant Order. The Order requires Enzo to show cause why the USPTO should not vacate its earlier decision reviving the application.

In its Order, the USPTO indicates that during all periods relevant to the decisions on petition in this application Enzo was required to “show that the entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date for the reply until the filing of a grantable petition was unintentional”. Order, page 6. The USPTO also contends that Mr. Fedus' testimony in an unrelated deposition proceeding supported an inference that the delay was actually intentional. *Id.* at page 12.

**A. The USPTO Is Applying the Wrong Standard For Petitions to Revive Filed In 2003**

**1. 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b) Only Required A Statement, Not a Showing, That “The Entire Delay ... Was Unintentional”**

The USPTO erroneously asserts that Enzo was required “to show that the entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date for the reply until the filing of a grantable petition” was unintentional. Order, page 6.<sup>1</sup> Rather, during all periods relevant to the petition in this application, Enzo was only required under the terms of 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b), to include a statement that “the entire delay ... was unintentional.” The USPTO accepted Mr. Fedus’s statements of unintentional delay and revived the application.

At the time Mr. Fedus filed his petition, 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b) authorized the USPTO to seek additional information if there was a question whether the delay was unintentional. The USPTO declined to do so. The USPTO has not provided any basis, nor is there any basis

---

<sup>1</sup>The requirement of a “showing” is imposed for petitions under 37 CFR 1.137(a) *only*. See MPEP 711.03(c), subsection III, paragraph (F) (7<sup>th</sup> Ed. July 1998; 8<sup>th</sup> Ed., Aug. 2001).

apparent in the instant file or the regulations themselves, for belatedly second-guessing its decision and requiring that Enzo show cause why the decision should not be vacated.

**2. The USPTO Has Not Provided Any Evidence That the Delay Was Intentional**

As noted above, the MPEP in effect in August 2003 made clear that a petition to revive under 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b) will generally be granted.

The USPTO has provided no evidence that the delay herein was intentional. Instead, it merely alleges that Mr. Fedus' testimony in an unrelated proceeding, and a purported "pattern" of abandonment and delay, supports an inference that Enzo's delay in this case was intentional. Enzo respectfully submits that neither of these pieces of information supports the Order.

First, nothing in Mr. Fedus' testimony suggests that he intentionally abandoned the instant application, intentionally delayed filing the Petition to Revive, or intentionally delayed the prosecution of the inventions(s) described in this application<sup>2</sup>. Mr. Fedus testified that as far as he could recall, the delay in filing a petition to revive in a different, unrelated application was due in part to "dealing with the previous office action, trying to figure out the response to reply," and "preparing a response to the last office action." Order, page 12. But this testimony is irrelevant to this application or whether its abandonment, or its delay, was intentional. Moreover, even if this testimony was relevant, Mr. Fedus'

---

<sup>2</sup> See *Goss International v. MAN Roland, Inc.*, No. 03-CV-513-SM, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 53245 at \* 5 (court distinguishing between abandonment of an application that may be revived under 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b) *e.g.*, as evidenced by the filing of a continuation application to further prosecute the disclosed invention, and the irremediable abandonment of the invention itself.) In this case, Enzo continued to prosecute the inventions disclosed in the instant application through subsequent continuing applications.

explanation is reasonable. Once a party realizes that an application has been unintentionally abandoned, it always takes some amount of time to investigate the circumstances that led to abandonment and prepare and finalize a response. The USPTO has failed to show that Mr. Fedus' actions in this case, or his testimony in an unrelated proceeding, is in any way unreasonable. Rather, the evidence of record demonstrates that Mr. Fedus' actions were reasonable and the delay was unintentional.

Second, the purported "pattern" referenced in the Order relates to abandonments and revivals in *other applications* occurring after the abandonments and revivals of this application. But this information has nothing whatsoever to do with this application or whether its delay was intentional.

Accordingly, since Enzo complied with 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b) in effect at the time the petition to revive was filed, and since the USPTO has not provided any evidence that the delay in this application was intentional, Enzo respectfully requests that the Order be vacated.

**B. The Order—Issued More Than Three and a Half Years After The USPTO's Grant of Enzo's Petition—is Unreasonable**

Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b), the USPTO "may require additional information where there is a question whether the delay was unintentional." 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b)(3) (Dec. 1, 1997). The USPTO considered the matter of delay in this application on two occasions and twice accepted counsel's statements without requiring additional information. Equity, fairness, and procedural due process estop the USPTO from demanding such information *more than three and a half years* after granting the petition to revive<sup>3</sup>.

---

<sup>3</sup> See *In re Zacharin*, 1 USPQ2d 1413, 1417 (Comm'r Pat. 1986) ("[i]t is not in the public interest to permit government employees or Government agencies to belatedly 're-open' appeals to reargue the sufficiency of the evidence or supplement the record.")

Courts have held that an agency may reconsider its decisions so long as it does so "within a reasonable time after the first decision." *See Belville Mining Company v. United States of America*, 999 F.2d 989, 997 (6th Cir. 1993) (citing *Dun & Bradstreet Corp. Found. v. United States Postal Serv.*, 946 F.2d 189, 193 (2d Cir. 1991); *Mazaleski v. Treusdell*, 562 F.2d 701, 720 (D.C. Cir. 1977); *Bookman v. United States*, 453 F.2d 1263, 1265 (Ct. Cl. 1972)). The U.S. Court of Claims has explained that, "absent contrary legislative intent or other affirmative evidence, this court will sustain the reconsidered decision of an agency, as long as the administrative action is conducted within a *short and reasonable time period*." *Belville Mining Company*, 999 F.2d at 1000 (citing *Bookman v. United States*, 453 F.2d at 1265) (emphasis added). The Court of Claims later clarified that "[w]hat is a short and reasonable time period will vary with each case, but absent unusual circumstances, *the time period would be measured in weeks, not years*." *Id.* at 1000 (citing *Gratehouse v. United States*, 512 F.2d 1104, 1109 (Ct. Cl. 1975)) (emphasis added). The court added that since this reasonable time period has run, 'there is no longer an opportunity to correct the procedural error retroactively.' *Id.* at 997 (citing *Gratehouse*, 512 F.2d at 1109).

What constitutes a "short and reasonable time" within which an agency may reconsider its decisions will depend on the facts of each case. *See Gratehouse*, 512 F.2d at 1104, 1109. Nevertheless, numerous courts have found that periods of more than one year are not "short and reasonable time[s]." *See id.* at 1110 (holding that a "hearing 2 years after a hearing could have been held was far too late to qualify as reconsideration."); *C.J. Langenfelder & Son, Inc. v. United States*, 341 F.2d 600, 604 (Ct. Cl. 1965) (holding that reconsideration made more than a year after original decision was "much more than a 'reasonable period.'"); *Gabbs Exploration Co. v. Udall*, 315 F.2d 37 (D.C. Cir. 1963) (holding

passage of 27 years made agency reconsideration untimely); *Umpleby v. Udall*, 285 F.Supp. 25, 30 (D. Colo. 1968) (holding reconsideration after 16 years to be untimely).

In this case, the USPTO is reconsidering the grant of a petition to revive rendered *over three and a half years ago*. This is far more than a "short and reasonable" time. As a result, Enzo is placed at an unfair disadvantage. Indeed, there are numerous problems associated with long lapses in time, including, for example, faded memories. That is certainly true in this case. *See, e.g.*, Order at page 12 ("attorney Fedus explains the delay *to the extent that he can recall...*") (emphasis added). The USPTO has thus exceeded its authority in seeking to reconsider its over three and a half year-old decisions to revive this application. Accordingly, Enzo respectfully requests that the Order be vacated.

### **C. Relief Requested**

As discussed above, it is respectfully requested that the USPTO provide the following relief:

1) Vacate the Order issued in the above-captioned application as an untimely attempt to reconsider a previous decision of the USPTO and as being based on insufficient evidence that the earlier grant of the petition under 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b) was improper;

2) Expunge from the public record any mention of confidential applications currently referenced in the Order to Show Cause for the instant application as requested in a concurrently filed petition to Expunge under 37 C.F.R. § 1.181; and

3) Reset the time period for responding to the Order to Show Cause to run from the date of decision on the concurrently filed Request to Expunge.

**D. Conclusion**

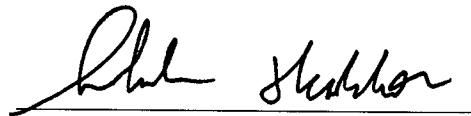
In view of the above remarks, early notification of a favorable consideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

HERSHKOVITZ & ASSOCIATES, LLC

Dated: November 19, 2008

By:



Abraham HersHKovitz  
Registration No. 45,294

HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP

Robert M. Schulman  
Registration No. 31,196

Eugene C. Rzucidlo  
Registration No. 31,900

HERSHKOVITZ & ASSOCIATES, LLC  
2845 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Telephone: (703) 370-4800  
Facsimile: (703) 370-4809  
[www.hersHKovitz.net](http://www.hersHKovitz.net)

HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP  
Intellectual Property Department  
1900 K Street, N.W., Suite 1200  
Washington, D.C. 20006-1109  
Telephone: (202) 955-1500  
Facsimile: (202) 778-2201